



**Sales at Vendue.**

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and  
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.  
Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day.—All kinds of goods  
which are on limitation and the prices of  
which are established, can at any time be  
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation  
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

**HANDSOME TEETH,**

The greatest personal ornament of the human  
physiognomy.

R. C. SKINNER, Surgeon Dentist of  
New York, respectfully informs the citizens  
of Alexandria, that having concerns that re-  
quire his continuance near the seat of govern-  
ment 7 or 8 days, proposes to attend to his  
professional business in this city until the 18th  
inst. Those ladies and gentlemen who have  
unfortunately lost their Front Teeth, have  
therefore a favorable opportunity of having  
them replaced in a very superior style, war-  
ranted to retain a perfect natural colour, not  
distinguishable by strict examination from  
those of the natural growth, and in most cases  
without the least pain. Those persons like-  
wise whose teeth are partially decayed, or are  
enrusted with that contaminating, destruc-  
tive substance the Tartar, may have the de-  
cay arrested and the Tartar judiciously re-  
moved, and the teeth thereby preserved dur-  
ing life. Therefore, if a regular apprentice-  
ship, and long study in the city of London, im-  
proved by 20 years extensive practice in New  
York, and aided by the recommendations of  
the most exalted characters in that state, can  
entitle him to confidence, he will be sure to  
receive, and endeavor justly to merit the pa-  
tronage he may be honoured with. Dr. Skin-  
ner may be consulted any hour at Mr. Mil-  
bourne's sign of the Golden Ball, Union-street.  
Ladies will be attended at their own houses if  
desired.  
March 9. dft.

**Cotton and Stewart**

Have just published their  
**ALMANAC for 1809.**  
Containing a great deal of useful and enter-  
taining matter. For sale by the thousand,  
gross, or single one.  
October 5.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,  
Has Received,  
100 half boxes Roufett's CL-  
CARS, warranted of the very first quality  
and full contents.  
Real Maccouba Snuff,  
R-ppe do Course and Fine,  
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,  
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s  
and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO.

A General Assortment as usual,  
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCE-  
RIES, for sale.  
December 21.

**Just Published,**

BY COTTON AND STEWART;  
And for sale at their Store,  
(Price One Dollar)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.

By Mrs. Plunkett—late Miss Gunning.  
January 6.

**Just Published,**

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,  
**THE LAWYER;**

OR,

Man as he ought not to be.  
Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price  
one dollar.

**ALMANAC'S**

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or  
single one.

**Just Received,**

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS &  
WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopaedia,  
No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected  
a few days.  
Subscribers are earnestly requested to send  
for their copies, especially those who have  
received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier  
to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than  
to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

**For Freight or Charter,**

THE SHIP

DIANA,

300 tons burthen, or 470 hogs-  
heads tobacco.—For particulars  
apply to

John and Thomas Vowell,

OR

Joseph Dean.

March 4. 5aw2w

**Carpenters, Laborers and Timber**

WANTED at the Washington bridge.  
Enquire of Mr. Mills or Mr. Nott-  
age at the bridge.  
March 13. 10t

**Wanted to Hire, by the Year,  
A MAN SERVANT.**

Accustomed to house work—a WOMAN  
that can wash and iron, and a GIRL capa-  
ble of nursing a child—to reside in the country.

Enquire of the Printer.

March 13. 3t

**The Public are hereby**

informed that the subscriber and his son Doc-  
tor Archibald B. Dick, are henceforward con-  
ducted in the exercise of their profession.—  
Applications intended for either, to be made  
at the Medicine Shop of the former.

Elifha C. Dick.

February 27.

**Notice is hereby given,**  
To the Stockholders of the Washington Bridge  
Company,

That the fourth instalment of Ten Dollars,  
on each share, is called for, which must be  
paid on or before the 20th instant, agreeably  
to the act of Congress, entitled "An act au-  
thorising the erection of a bridge over the river  
Potomac, within the district of Colum-  
bia."

By order of the Directors,

Daniel Carroll, of Dud'n.

PRESIDENT.

March 8—10. 6t

**TUITION.**

THE Subscriber informs the Ladies and  
Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity,  
that he has opened SCHOOL in that com-  
modious room on King street, opposite the  
Indian Queen tavern, (formerly occupied as  
a school room by Mr. Wilbur) where he will  
teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-  
keeping, Mensuration and Navigation on mo-  
derate terms, flattering himself, that by assid-  
uous attention to the improvement of his  
Pupils, he may merit a share of public patro-  
nage.

Abraham Walker.

March 10. dlm

**BRICK & STONE LAYERS.**

B. Hill & J. Ball

INFORM the citizens of Alexandria and  
its vicinity that they have commenced the  
above business, and from their practical  
knowledge hope to meet with a share of pa-  
tronage from a generous public. They pledge  
themselves to execute such orders as they  
may be favored with in a satisfactory manner.  
They will furnish materials measured in the  
wall, or lay them by the thousand, as may  
suit their employers. Where they are re-  
quested to furnish materials they will be of  
the first quality.  
February 17. d3m

**WASHINGTON TAVERN,  
LEESBURG.**

THE subscriber has returned to the Wash-  
ington Tavern, LEESBURG, where he is  
prepared with every thing necessary for the  
accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies  
who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay  
and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and  
engaged a careful, attentive and honest hos-  
tler, he flatters himself that, by his unremit-  
ted attention, together with the diligence,  
care, and activity of his servants, he will be  
able to render his customers the most perfect  
satisfaction in his line.

A. B. The house is in much better con-  
dition than formerly, for the accommodation  
of travellers.

James Dawson.

Leesburg, Virginia Jan. 1—3.

Printing in its various branches  
executed with accuracy and dispatch.

**NOTICE.**

The subscriber informs the public, that he  
manufactures and has for sale, at his manu-  
factory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,  
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for  
distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE:  
SHEET IRON STOVES and STOVE  
PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK ei-  
ther for Ships or Buildings, done in the best  
manner.

The BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS  
in all its branches is carried on under the di-  
rection of Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER,  
who has had many years experience, and as a  
workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-  
foundry business is a partnership, application  
must be made to William Fletcher, who will  
undertake to make GRATES handsomely  
ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pat-  
tern or price, and will execute the work in the  
very best and neatest manner and on the most  
reasonable terms.

The highest price given for Old Copper,  
Brass, Pewter, Lead and Iron.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

JUST RECEIVED  
For Sale at R. GRAY'S Book-Store, King  
Street;

THE POWER OF RELIGION,  
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at  
the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experi-  
ence of persons, distinguished by their great-  
ness, learning or virtue.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone  
" Amidst life's pains, abasements, empti-  
ness,  
" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."  
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarg-  
ed and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak  
of the diligence, good sense, and good inten-  
tions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate  
him sincerely on the success of this particular  
work. We announce this edition, because the  
alterations and additions are so considerable,  
that it is rendered almost a new work."  
British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here  
selected, and the judicious reflections which  
accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail  
to make the best impressions, and to produce  
the best effects, on all who read them with at-  
tention. The present edition of this excel-  
lent publication, which has been long known  
and commended, is enlarged by the addition  
of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly  
one hundred pages."  
Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the tenth and last edi-  
tion of this valuable work. The improve-  
ments made in it, will appear from the author's  
advertisement. We can only add to this ac-  
count of the present useful volume, our hope  
that it will be extensively circulated among  
our countrymen."  
The American Review & Literary Journal,  
for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved  
form, we find the facts unquestionable and  
highly interesting—the style correct and neat  
—and the general tendency of the work such  
as induces us strongly to recommend it, espe-  
cially to young readers, who love entertain-  
ment mingled with instruction."  
Evangelical Magazine, Oct 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable  
collection, has anticipated the commendation  
we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplifi-  
cation of more than seventy remarkable cha-  
racters, many striking examples are exhibited  
which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man  
contribute to arrest the careless and wander-  
ing; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and  
to convince or discountenance those who have  
been unhappily led to oppose the highest  
truths." Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.  
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.  
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.  
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-  
Book, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-  
Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope-  
dia.

October 20.

**For Gottenburg,**



The substantial and fast-sailing

Ship CENTURY,

O. P. Finley, master;

Will commence loading next week, the prin-  
cipal part of her cargo being already engaged.  
For freight of 100 hogsheads tobacco and a  
few tierces of rice. Apply on board, or to

Phineas Janney.

3d mo. 11th.

**For Norfolk,**



The Sloop

BLUE HILL,

Will sail on Wednesday next  
and is ready to take a freight. Apply to the  
Master on board lying at the north side of  
Harper's wharf, or to

George Slacum.

March 11.

**For Sale, Freight or Charter,**



The BRIG

BETSEY,

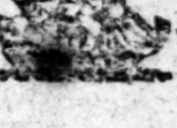
101 tons burthen, will carry a-  
bout 830 barrels of flour, is in complete or-  
der to receive a cargo. Apply to

Elifha Janney, or

Phineas Janney.

3d mo. 8th.

**For Freight or Charter,**



THE SHIP

WILLIAM AND JOHN,

THOMAS WOODHOUSE, Masters;  
Burthen, 247 Tons.

A. N. D.

**SHIP**

GEORGE;

PETER WALKER; mast.

Burthen 220 Tons.

Both ships sail well, and are in order to re-  
ceive a cargo, for terms apply on board, or to

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

100 barrels N. York Prime Beef & Pork.

Earthen Ware in crates.

Madeira Wine in quarter casks.

Waiting in hogsheads.

March 7.

**FOR SALE,**

One half of the ship

THOMIRIS,

Burthen 240 tons, or 360 hogs-

heads tobacco.

One third of the ship

COMMERCE,

Burthen 217 tons, or 330 hds.

tobacco.

1000 bushels of SALT, on board the ship

Commerce.

23 shares Potomac Bank Stock.

25 do Marine Insurance Stock.

If the vessels are not sold at private sale  
before the 15th, they will be sold at auction  
at 12 o'clock, on that day, at Irwin's wharf.

The terms will be liberal, and made known  
at the sale.

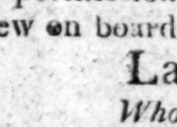
James Keith, jun.

Phineas Janney.

March 8. dts

**FOR FREIGHT,**

The substantial and fast-sailing



SHIP

AURORA,

ISAAC RAND, Master:

Burthen 330 hogsheads of tobacco or 25,000

barrels of flour—is in complete order, ready  
to receive a cargo and proceed to sea as soon  
as permission can be obtained, having her  
crew on board. Apply to

Lawrafon and Fowle,

Who have for sale, afloat,

2000 bushels coarse Salt, suitable for the

fisheries. Also, just landed,

75 tierces fresh Rice,

200 boxes Mould Candles,

50 do. Spermaceti do.

30 do. fresh Muscatel Raisins;

100 reams Wrapping Paper,

50 do. Writing do.

100 boxes No. 1 and 3 Chocolate,

10 do. Windsor Soap,

6 casks Sperm Oil,

50 casks Malaga Wine,

100 bolts Ravens Duck,

1' bale Hops,

Holland Gin, Coffee, Beef, Boston Bay  
Mackarel, Shad, Table Fish, 4000 sides Sole  
Leather, 10 packages men & womens' coarse  
and fine shoes, 50 casks Coffee and Sugar,  
Hogshead Nails, 50 Gin Cases, 200 casks  
Lime  
March 2.

**Alexandria Daily Gazette,**  
**COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.**

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**SAMUEL SNOWDEN,**  
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.  
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

**FROM THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.**  
**A VIEW**

OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF  
THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA AT THE  
SESSION OF 1808-9.

[CONCLUDED.]

**19. Further to amend the laws concerning  
the militia.**

The clerks of courts of enquiry are hereafter to make out tickets for muster fines, in the same manner as clerks of courts, for their fees, and deliver them to the sheriffs for collection, instead of a list; the sheriffs are to return to the regimental courts of enquiry such tickets as cannot be collected; and where the delinquent has removed, the colonel commandant (if an order be made by the regimental court of enquiry to that effect,) is to transmit the ticket to the sheriff in whose county he may reside, for collection. A list of fines thus transmitted, shall be certified by the clerk of the court of enquiry to the auditor, together with a receipt to be taken by the colonel commandant from the sheriff, which shall be good evidence to charge him therewith, and he shall be proceeded against for the same, in the same manner as now directed by law, for other fines. For neglect herein, in the commandant, when directed by the court of enquiry, he shall forfeit not exceeding \$50, for every offence, to be adjudged by the court of enquiry. Clerks of courts of enquiry shall, at the two successive courts of their county, next following each regimental court of enquiry, set up at the front door of the courthouse, a list, in alphabetical order, of tickets returned by any sheriff as insolvent, removed or otherwise; noting opposite each man's name, the sheriff's return; for each list, the clerks of courts of enquiry, shall receive not exceeding four dollars; and for every neglect, they shall forfeit not exceeding thirty dollars, to be adjudged and collected as other militia fines. The governor, with the advice of council, shall arm and equip with the public arms, &c. any requisition of the militia made by the president, when called into actual service; but not until assurances shall have been received from the government of the United States, for the return of, or reparation of all losses and injuries sustained in the arms. All drummers and fifers, enlisted by the commandant of any regiment, shall attend the annual training of the officers, under a penalty not exceeding five dollars. Surgeons and surgeon's mates shall attend the regimental courts of enquiry, or be fined, not exceeding ten dollars. All officers and soldiers failing to attend any call or meeting of any regiment or battalion, when required by the colonel commandant, or major general or brigadier general, for any quota of troops, shall be subject to the same fines as for failing to attend regiment or battalion musters. (To commence from the passing.)

**20. For the government and regulation of  
the Manufacture of Arms.**

A superintendent, master armorer and assistant shall be elected during the present, and at each annual session of the legislature, by joint ballot of both houses. Vacancies happening during the recess of the legislature, to be supplied by the executive, until the next meeting of the general assembly. The superintendent is to give bond in the penalty of fifty thousand dollars, and take an oath faithfully to perform the duties of his office; and a like oath shall be taken by the other officers. The superintendent is hereafter to receive the money necessary for carrying on the operations of the armory, and account at the end of every three months, with the auditor, who is to keep a fair and distinct account, as detailed in the law. Every contract hereafter made by the superintendent shall be in writing, and filed with the auditor, and every voucher admitted in discount, shall be certified by the clerk of the armory, and one master armorer, stating that the work was done, or the materials furnished for the use of the institution. The clerk of the armory is to keep such accounts, that not only the details of the monies disbursed, labor performed, and articles purchased, may be shown, but the general results, at stated periods, may be seen. No officer in the armory, shall hereafter be either directly or indirectly concerned in the profits of any labor, either in completing the buildings and machinery, or

in repairing the same, or in making arms, tools or utensils, or in furnishing any material or article necessary to carry on the operations, under pain of being removed from office, and forfeiting one hundred dollars to the commonwealth, and moreover be compelled to refund all monies received for such labor or materials. The superintendent shall enter in a book to be kept for that purpose, all orders and directions of the executive, and which shall be delivered to him in writing, respecting the manufacturing of arms, the buildings, and every thing that concerns the same; and all regulations adopted for the government of the artificers, and others employed or concerned shall be entered in like manner. The senate and house of delegates are to appoint a joint committee consisting of three members of the former, and thirteen of the latter annually to enquire into the operations of the armory, to investigate the conduct of the officers, ascertain the quality of the arms made, examine into the expenditure of the money appropriated and drawn from the treasury, the number of arms made, and the different descriptions, the number and quantity of the component parts and materials on hand, and their value, and the costs of arms. The executive shall immediately cause the number, qualities and value of the materials on hand, and component parts, and the tools and implements to be ascertained and delivered to the superintendent hereafter to be appointed, and a list thereof shall be entered in the books of the armory. All acts within the purview of this repealed; but this act shall not be construed to diminish the duties of the executive, or impair their power, any further than is provided by this act.

**21. To amend the act, concerning the  
distribution of Public Arms.**

The executive are required to distribute the arms now in the capitol and armory, and those hereafter manufactured, by sending them to the commandants of regiments, so that there shall not remain undistributed, at any time, more than 6000 muskets, 300 rifles, and 1500 swords. Such public arms, as can be repaired at less expense than to fabricate new ones (to be ascertained by three disinterested artists previously sworn for that purpose) are to be repaired by direction of the executive, by private contract or otherwise: Cannon, which may be mounted on carriages, may be distributed by the executive as the public service may require. The amount of repairs to be paid out of any money in the treasury.

(To commence from the passing.)

**22. Concerning the Overseers of the Poor.**

The overseers of the poor shall hereafter hold their annual meetings on the first Monday in June, and may adjourn from time to time till the business be completed.

(To commence from the passing.)

**TAXES.**

The Taxes are the same as last year, viz:

	Cents.
On lands for every 100 dollars value agreeably to the equalizing law,	48
On every slave above the age of 12 years, except those exempted by the courts,	44
On every stud horse or jack ass, twice the price of the season.	
On all other horses, mules, mares and colts,	18
On every ordinary license \$5, for every \$100 of the rent to be ascertained by that paid by the tenant, and if in the occupation of the proprietor, by the commissioners of the revenue.—Provided that none shall pay less than \$12 50. This tax is to be paid to the clerk of the court, & accounted for as other taxes received by him.	
On every four wheeled riding carriage, except phaetons and stage waggons, per wheel,	\$ 1 25
On all phaetons and stage waggons, per wheel,	84
On every other riding carriage with two wheels, per wheel,	43
On all houses and lots in a town, for every \$100 of the rent,	1 50
On every merchant's license, wholesale and retail,	\$ 40
On licenses to sell by retail only,	15
On hawkers' and pedlars' licenses,	30
On each appeal to the court of appeals from the superior courts of chancery, or common law established in the several counties,	\$ 2
No taxes are to be collected on lands, lots, or houses, or other property belonging to the commonwealth, or to any county, town, college, or seminary of learning, or	

attached to any house or houses for divine worship. Nor shall the act be construed to prevent any farmer or planter from selling salt, tea, sugar, molasses, coffee, spices, iron or steel to his neighbors, when purchased as a return load on carrying his produce to market, in his waggon or otherwise.

**FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.**

**Fourteenth Bulletin of the Army  
of Spain.**

MADRID, December 5.

The 2d at noon his majesty arrived in person on the heights of which impend over Madrid, on which were already placed the divisions of dragons of generals Latour Mauborg, and Eschoussaye, and the imperial horse guards. The anniversary of the coronation, that epoch which has signified to many days for ever fortunate for France, awakened in all hearts the most agreeable recollections, and inspired all the troops with an enthusiasm which manifested itself in a thousand exclamations. The weather was beautiful and like that enjoyed in France in the month of May. The marshal duke of Istria sent to summon the town, where a military Junta was formed, under the presidency of the marquis of Castelar, who had under his orders gen. Moria captain-general of Andalusia, and inspector general of artillery. The town contained a number of armed peasants, assembled from all quarters, 6000 troops of the line, and 100 pieces of cannon. Sixty thousand men were in arms. Their cries were heard on every side; the bells of 200 churches rung together; and every thing presented the appearance of disorder and madness.

The general of the troops of the line appeared at the advanced posts to answer the summons of the duke of Istria. He was accompanied by 30 men of the people, whose dress, looks and ferocious language, recalled the recollection of the assassins of Sept. When the Spanish general was asked whether he meant to expose women, children, and old men to the horrors of an assault, he manifested sorely the grief with which he was penetrated, he made known by signs, that he, as well as all the honest men of Madrid, groaned under oppression; and when he raised his voice, his words were dictated by the wretches who watched over him. No doubt could be entertained of the excess to which the tyranny of the multitude was carried, when they saw him write down all his words, and caused the record to be verified by the assassins who surrounded him. The aid de camp of the duke of Istria, who had been sent into the town, was seized by men of the lowest class of people, and was about to be massacred, when the troops of the line, indignant at the outrage, took him under their protection, and caused him to be restored to his general. A little time after some deserters from the Walloon guards came to the camp. Their depositions convinced us, that the people of property, and honest men, were without influence, and it was to be concluded that conciliation was altogether impossible.

The marquis of Perales, a reputable man who had hitherto appeared to enjoy the confidence of the people, had been, on the day before this, accused of putting sand in the cartridges. He was immediately strangled. It was determined that all the cartridges should be re-made, 3 or 4000 monks were employed upon this work at the Retiro. All the palaces and houses were ordered to be opened to furnish provisions at discretion. The French infantry was still three leagues from Madrid. The Emperor employed the evening in reconnoitring the town, and deciding a plan of attack, consistent with the consideration due to the great number of honest people always to be found in a great capital.

At seven o'clock the division Lapissi of the corps of the Duke of Belluno arrived. The moon shone with a brightness that seemed to prolong the day. The emperor ordered the general of brigade Maison, to take possession of the suburbs, and charged the general of brigade Lauriston, to support them in the enterprise, with four pieces of artillery belonging to the guards.

The sharpshooters of the 16th regiment took possession of some houses, and in particular, of the grand cemetery. At the first fire, the enemy shewed as much cowardice as he did of arrogance all the day. The duke of Belluno employed all the night in placing his artillery in the posts designed for the attack. At midnight the prince of Neuchatel sent to Madrid a Spanish lieutenant colonel of artillery, who had been taken at Somosierra, and who saw with affliction the obstinacy of his fellow citizens. He took charge of the annexed letter, No. 1. On the 3d at nine in the morning, the flag of truce returned to the headquarters with the letter No. 2. But the

general of brigade Lemaumont, an officer of great merit, had already placed 30 pieces of artillery, and had commenced a breach in the walls of the Retiro. The sharpshooters of the division of Villate, having passed the breach, their battalion followed them, and in less than a quarter of an hour 1000 men of the Retiro, were knocked out of the head. The palace of the Retiro, the important posts of the Observatorio, the porcelain manufactory, of the grand barracks, the Hotel of Medina Celi, and all the outlets which had been fortified, were taken by our troops. On another side, 20 pieces of cannon of the guards, accompanied by light troops, threw shells, and maintained the attention of the enemy by a false attack.

No. 1.

To the Commandant of the Town of Madrid.  
BEFORE MADRID, Dec. 5.

The circumstances of the war having conducted the French army to the gates of Madrid, and all the dispositions being made to take possession of the town by storm, I hold it right and conformable to the usage of all nations, to summon you, monsieur general, not to expose a town so important to all the horrors of an assault, nor to render so many peaceful inhabitants victims to the evils of war. Wishing to omit nothing to inform you of your real situation I send you the present summons by one of your officers, who has been made prisoner, and who has had an opportunity of seeing all the means that the army has to reduce the town. Receive monsieur general the assurances of my high consideration.

ALEX. BERTHIER,

Major General.

No. II.—(IN SPANISH.)

To his most Serene Highness the Prince of Neuchatel.

It is indispensably incumbent upon me, most Serene Seigneur, to consult previous to my giving a categorical answer to your highness, the constituted authorities of my court, and moreover, to ascertain the dispositions of the people as impressed by the circumstances of the day. For these purposes I entreat your highness to grant, for this day a suspension of arms, in order that I may comply with those duties, assuring you, that early in the morning, or at night, I will send a general officer with my answer to your highness; assuring you, that I profess to you all the consideration due your high rank and merit.

MARQUIS CASTELAR

Madrid, December 3, 1808.

No. III.

To the general commanding in Madrid.

Imperial Camp, before Madrid,

Dec. 4, Eleven, a.m.

Monsieur General Castelar—

TO defend Madrid is contrary to the principles of war, and inhuman towards the inhabitants. His majesty authorizes me to send you a second summons. Immense batteries are mounted, miners are prepared to blow up your principal buildings; columns of troops are at the entrances of the town, of which some companies of sharpshooters have made themselves masters; but the emperor, always generous in the course of his victories, suspends the attack till two o'clock. The town of Madrid ought to look for protection and security for its peaceful inhabitants; for its ministers; in fine, the oblivion of the past. Hoist a white flag before two o'clock, and send commissioners to treat for the surrender of the town.

Accept, Mons. Gen. &c.

ALEX. BERTHIER,

Major General.

The fifteenth bulletin is dated Madrid, Dec. 7. It contains particulars of the conduct of several officers who distinguished themselves; with promotions. It states that gen. Lubinski had, on the 2d, reconnoitred the remainder of the army of Castanos, near Guadalaxara, under the command of gen. Pena. Castanos was said to have been deposed by the General Junta. Then follows a long tirade against the duke del Infantado, which ends with stating, that "he will lose his titles, his property, valued at two millions of livres a year, and he will go to London, to seek the contempt and ingratitude with which England has always rewarded the men who sacrifice their honor and their country to the injustice of their cause." The bulletin continues, "as soon as the report of the chief of the squadron, count Lubinski, was known, the duke of Istria put himself in march, with sixteen squadrons of cavalry, to observe the enemy. The duke of Belluno followed with the infantry. The duke of Istria arrived at Guadalaxara, and found there the rear-guard of the enemy, which was flying towards Andalusia, dispersed it, and made five hundred prisoners. The general of division, Ruffin, and the brigade of dragons

of Bordeaux, informed that the enemy were moving towards Aranjuez, proceeded to that place. The enemy were put to flight, and the troops were immediately put in pursuit of all those that are flying towards Aranjuez.

The general of division, Lahoussave, entered the Escorial on the 31. Five or six hundred peasants wished to defend the convent, but were driven out by a brisk attack.

Then follow further particulars of the tranquil state of Madrid, and the orderly manner in which the possession of that city was taken. A French soldier, found plundering a number of watches, was shot in the principal square. The disturbance was carried on without difficulty. The "King of Spain" (Joseph) had formed a number of foreign troops, from the Spanish army: one the Royal Horse Guards, and the other that of Reding the younger, a Swiss general of a very different character from that of the Spanish general of the same name. The 5th and 8th corps of the French armies were but passing the Bidasoa, very far from the line of the French army, and all the victories recounted were easily obtained, and the business was almost completely settled.

After a description of the disorder that reigned in Madrid, the bulletin proceeds, "the enemy had more than 100 pieces of cannon mounted—a more considerable number had been dug up, taken out of cellars, and fixed upon carts, a grotesque train, and insufficient to prove the madness of a people abandoned to itself. But all means of defence were become useless. The positions of Retiro are always masters of Madrid. The Emperor took all possible care to prevent the troops from going from house to house. The city was ruined if many troops had been employed. Only some companies of sharpshooters advanced, and the Emperor constantly refused to send any to sustain them. At 11 o'clock the prince of Neuchâtel wrote the annexed letter, No. 3. His majesty at the same time ordered the fire to cease on all points.

At five o'clock gen. Morla, one of the members of the military junta, and Don Ramon Yriarte, sent from the town and repaired to the tent of the major gen. They informed him that the most intelligent persons were of opinion that the town was destitute of resources, and that the continuation of the defence would be the height of madness, but that the lower orders of the inhabitants and the foreigners at Madrid were determined to persevere in the defence. Believing that they could not do it with effect, they requested a pause of a few hours to inform the people of the real state of affairs. The major general presented the deputies to the emperor and king, who addressed them thus:—"You make use of the name of the people to no purpose; if you cannot restore tranquility and appease their minds, it is because you have excited them to revolt; you have seduced them by propagating falsehoods. Assemble the clergy, the heads of the convents, the Alcades, the men of property and influence, and let the town capitulate by six o'clock in the morning, or it shall be destroyed. I will not, nor ought I to withdraw my troops. You have massacred the unfortunate French prisoners who had fallen into your hands; only a few days ago, you suffered two persons in the suite of the Russian ambassador to be dragged along and murdered in the public streets, because they were Frenchmen born. The incapacity and baseness of a general had put into your power troops who surrendered on the field of battle and the capitulation has been violated. You, Sir Morla, what sort of an episode did you write to that general? It well became you, sir, to talk of pillage; you who, on entering Retiro, carried off all the women, and distributed them as booty among your soldiers! What right had you to hold such language elsewhere?—The capitulation ought to have induced you to pursue a different line of conduct. See what has been the conduct of the English, who are far from piquing themselves on being rigid observers of the law of nations. They have complied of the convention of Portugal, but they have carried it into effect. To violate military treaties, is to renounce all civilization, it is placing ourselves on a footing with the banditti of the desert. How dare you, then, presume to solicit a capitulation—ou who violated that of Beylen? See how injustice and bad faith always re-appear upon the guilty, and operate to their prejudice. I had a fleet at Cadiz; it was under the protection of Spain, yet you directed against it the mortars of the town where you commanded. I had a Spanish army in my ranks; I would rather have viewed them embark on board the English ships, and be obliged to precipitate it from the rocks of Ebro, than to disarm it; I would rather prefer having 7000 more ene-

mies to fight, than be deficient in honor and good faith. Return to Madrid—I give you till six o'clock to-morrow morning—return at that hour—you have only to inform me of the submission of the people—if not, you and your troops shall all be put to the sword." This speech of the emperor, repeated in the midst of the respectable people, gave the certainty that he commanded in person. The losses sustained during the foregoing day, had carried terror and repugnance into all minds. During the night the most numerous withdrew themselves from the danger by flight, and a part of the troops was disbanded. At ten o'clock, on the 5th, gen. Belliard took the command of Madrid; all the posts were put into the hands of the French, and a general pardon was proclaimed. [The bulletin closes with a panegyric on the order observed by the French, in taking possession of the town, the security enjoyed by the inhabitants, and with a tirade against the English.]

The 16th Bulletin, dated Madrid, Dec. 8, begins like the preceding, with the praises and rewards of distinguished officers.—The gen. of division, Ruffin, having passed the Tagus at Aranjuez, advanced towards Ocaña, and cut off the retreat of the remains of the army of Andalusia, which wished to retire to their own province, and throw themselves towards Cuenca.

The divisions of cavalry of gens. Lasalle and Miquaud were directed to march on to Portugal by Zalavera de la Reyna.

His majesty wished to spare Saragossa, till Madrid had surrendered; but it that town would be obstinate enough to make resistance, mines and bombs should bring it to reason.

The English fly on every side. The division of Lasalle has, however, fallen in with 15 men of them, who have been put to the sword. They were stragglers, or such who had gone astray.

Then follow some particulars of the siege of Rosas in Catalonia, which had not surrendered; but it is supposed the inhabitants were thinking to evacuate it. About 400 Englishmen who had landed, were killed or driven into the sea by an Italian regiment. An attack made by the Spaniards on the Huera, was repulsed with loss.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since the foregoing compilation we have had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. Purviance, from whom we learn that he entertains the strongest apprehensions relative to the fate of the immense mercantile capital that is about to be committed to the ocean by the partial repeal of the embargo. From his observations abroad, and all the information he has been able to collect, he fears that a wide spread ruin will be the consequence. Never has there, perhaps been a season in which there existed higher inducements to prudence and circumspection.

Mr. Purviance left a napagay at Paris, the latter end of November, whence he was then about to follow the emperor. On the 2d of January information was received at Plymouth from London, stating that the English and Spanish forces had united, and that an engagement had taken place between them and the French on the 16th of December, in which the French lost 50,000 men. A few hours after the receipt of this intelligence, the loss on the part of the French had fallen to 25,000. This news had produced great exultation at Plymouth. The general impression however, in England among intelligent men was, that the French arms must eventually prevail in Spain.

[Nat. Intelligence.]

The prints received from Baltimore and Philadelphia add considerably to the preceding mass of intelligence. We have only room for a very concise outline. Mr. Caning is said to have resigned, and to be replaced by Lord Melville. English propositions for a peace are stated to have been sent to Bayonne, which, it was signified, would not be opened until the Imperial Eagles were erected at Madrid and Lisbon. A second armistice, to continue a month, had been agreed to between Sweden and Russia. The Lisbon Gazette of the 13th December calls upon all the Portuguese to arm themselves en masse against the French. A vessel arrived at Plymouth on the 3d of January from Vigo, bringing intelligence from sir D. Baird's army on the 18th Dec. at Benavento, and of sir J. Moore's army on the 19th December, stating that both armies were in spirits; and that there had been a massacre of 26,000 Frenchmen at Madrid; and that since the defeat of Castanos a battle had been fought at Tudela, in which the French were much worsted; that Romana had joined the British forces. A London paper of the 31st of Dec. says dispatches had been received from admiral de Courcy at Corunna, enclosing letters from sir David Baird, dated the 17th, in which

he advises that he was on the point of effecting a junction with sir John Moore, whose head quarters were then at a distance of about 24 miles.

[Ibid.]

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 3.

The Encounter gun brig arrived yesterday from Vigo, after a passage of five days. She brought private letters from thence, dated the 27th ult. which state, that a messenger had left sir David Baird's army on the 18th, at Benavento, and passed through sir J. Moore's army on the morning of the 19th both armies were in good health and spirits. Gen. Blake had made a stand and was collecting his army at Leon. It was confidently asserted at Vigo, that there had been an insurrection at Madrid, after the French got possession of it, and that the enraged Spaniards had put to death several thousands of the enemy, whose bodies were piled in heaps in the streets. The loss of the French in killed and wounded, at Madrid, Saragossa, and Massaredo, is stated to be 30,000 men. These letters also state, that the 15th regiment of light dragoons had fallen in with a regiment of French dragoons, near Rio Seco, and had charged through them, made 200 prisoners, and had destroyed the rest. It was also reported, that Bonaparte had returned to Paris, on account of an insurrection in La Vendee and La Mancha.

We give the above exactly as we received it, without vouching for its authenticity. Letters from the Hindostan, 54, dated Vigo, Dec. 18, in some measure corroborate the above accounts as having been received at Vigo.

A cutter sailed from Vigo with the dispatches for government, when the Encounter left that place: she has not yet arrived.

We find in accounts received from Truro, that Corunna papers had reached that place the 26th ult. They mention, that since the defeat of Castanos, a battle had been fought at Tudela, in which the French were much worsted. It is added, that the Spaniards ate the dinner prepared for the French troops. A Spanish general had been executed for treachery; and a proclamation had been issued, declaring every unmarried man and widower, from 18 to 50, who did not join the levies, a traitor to his country. Even the nuns had quitted the convents, and were at work in the trenches. The same papers also state, that there was much desperate fighting after Bonaparte entered Madrid; and add, that the French have lost 50,000 men since they entered Spain. They confirm the union of the British generals & Romana, and state they were going to march to Valladolid, with the view of cutting off the communication between Bonaparte's army at Madrid, and his rear at Astorgo. Corunna is certainly situate at a great distance from Madrid, the principal scene of action; yet we see little reason to discredit the junction of the British troops and Romana, both from antecedent accounts and local circumstances. The victory said to be obtained by Castanos, is not so strongly to be entitled to belief. If any great victory has been obtained by the Spaniards, it is most probably by Palafox, near Saragossa, over marshal Ney, as the French bulletins are very sly and obscure in their mention of that town.

Chronicle Office, Plymouth, Jan. 5, Two o'clock.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of Joseph hired cutter in this port, bringing a confirmation of the statement brought by the English gun brig of the MASSACRE of the French in Madrid, and that Twenty-six Thousand Frenchmen had fallen by the knives of the Spaniards in that city.

HAVING an offer of succeeding to a Mercantile Establishment with peculiar advantages on my arrival at Saint Bartholomews, and from the encouragement of several friends I intend to transact business there on Commission.—Mr. Joseph Riddle is fully authorized to act for me in my absence.

JOHN GIRD.

MARCH 4.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE, At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette, (Price 25 cts.)

THE HONEST POLITICIAN. In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of VINDEX.

January 19.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14.

Mr. Jefferson left the City for Monticello on Saturday last.

On Friday Lieut. Gibbons, the messenger from England, and on Saturday Mr. Purviance, the messenger from France, arrived in this city, from on board the United States ship Union, which they left in the Delaware at New Castle.

The Union left Plymouth on the 2nd of January, and ever since leaving port has been exposed to the most furious storms.

By her dispatches from England are received, which, we understand, do not otherwise change the subsisting relations between the United States and Great Britain, than as they may be affected by the following order of council, [published in the Alexandria Daily Gazette yesterday] the operation of which, so far as relates to this country would be nugatory, the late act of Congress interdicting intercourse with Great Britain and France excluding the British flag from our ports. Cotton, likewise, it will be recollected, is prohibited from exportation.

(Nat. Intel.)

MR. SNOWDEN,

I send you an imitation of Miss Owen's "Dawn," which appeared in your paper on Saturday.

SUNSET.

THERE is a calm and lovely hour,  
Tis when the sun remits his power  
At closing day;  
When, far adown the glowing west,  
He welcomes his approaching rest  
With mildest ray.

'Tis, when the stars, with faintest beam,  
Seem with a timid light to gleam  
In the blue heaven;  
And through the dusky crimson dye  
That paints the cloudless western sky,  
To hail the even.

'Tis when the modest redd'ning rose  
With renovated freshness glows  
In evening dews;  
And every fair and fragrant flower  
In the slow-falling dewy show'r  
Its head imbues.

'Tis when, as wak'd from transient death,  
The evening breeze, with softest breath,  
Is heard to sigh;  
Whilst fading in the deep'ning blue,  
Each landscape wild and lovely view  
Eludes the eye.

'Tis when the crimson western blaze  
Salutes the warm and ardent gaze  
Of nature's child.  
When, as he takes his lonely way,  
He silent marks the parting ray  
Of eve so mild.

'Tis when to calm his throbbing breast,  
And lay his heart-felt woes at rest,  
The child of care  
Seeks the green forests' matted shade,  
Or breathes in wild and lonely glade,  
The fragrant air.

Nor moonlight beam nor solar show'r  
Invades the silent evening hour,  
But calm and sweet,  
It sees the light of closing day,  
And the night's cold and shadowy ray  
Together meet.

HENRY.

Alexandria, 13th March.

The next Dancing Assembly will be held at Caton's Hotel, on St. Patrick's Day, the 17th instant. This being the last Ball, non-subscribers will be admitted at three Dollars each. A HACK, as usual, will be provided for the evening by Mr. Caton.

March 14. dt 17th

Public Sale.

TO-MORROW, at half past ten o'clock, will be sold, at the shop of Mr. Birch, near the corner of Fairfax and Prince-streets, A GREAT VARIETY OF Paintings, Prints, &c. &c. Philip G. Marsteller.

March 14.

FOR SALE, A quantity of nice well cured BACON. Apply to Jacob Heineman, West End.

March 14.

Rabbit-Skins. I wish to purchase a quantity of the best Rabbit-Skins in fur. John G. Ladd.

March 1.

## HAMILTON'S ELIXIR FOR COUGHS.

THE increasing reputation of Hamilton's Elixir (which during the last nine years has become celebrated throughout the U. S.) warrants the assertion that it is the best remedy now in use, for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthma and approaching Consumptions. Experience has taught thousands, that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in the most distressing symptoms, that they load the stomach and impair the digestion, inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.

A single trial will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it discharges and evacuates the tough viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious liquor which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder the symptoms are effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicine which weakens the constitution and gives strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present some of its painful effects.

To parents who have children afflicted with the whooping cough, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

### Select Recommendations.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1806.

Mrs. H. Lee, widow of Richard Lee, jr.  
Being desirous to make public for the good of others the excellent quality of Hamilton's Elixir, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it; which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these, a constant pain in my breast, and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician, who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's and I found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it, and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the Elixir.

GEO. BENNER, junior,  
No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia.

Mr. Charles Myers, Hamstead-Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, inasmuch that his recovery appeared extremely doubtful. His complaints which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility occasioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progressed under the treatment of several eminent physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's Elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other symptom perfectly subdued. Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength, which he has for upwards of a year past, enjoyed without interruption.

From Luther Martin, esq. late attorney general of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever coughs, colds, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Sold in Philadelphia, at the bookstore of Wm. Y. BIRCH,

No. 37, South Second-street,

Who has constantly for sale, the following Genuine Medicines,

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

ITCH CURED

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment. The proprietor informs those persons and

families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last nine years can testify. The peculiar excellency of this infallible cure for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from an offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

The proprietor solemnly affirms that this ointment doth not contain a particle of brimstone, mercury, or any injurious ingredient whatever.

HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE  
GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for the mildness of their operation, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard,

For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, &c.

Tooth Ache Drops,

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

The Damask Lip Salve.

TAKE NOTICE.—That imitations of the above medicines are for sale in this town—therefore please to apply only to Jas. Kennedy, sen. Bookseller, King-street, Alexandria, who has long been sole agent for the sale of the genuine preparations. As a further security against imposition, each genuine article has on its outside wrapper, the signature of Hannah Lee, widow of the late proprietor.

March 14.

## NOTICE.

THE Directors of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company, have appointed Mr. PATRICK BYRNES, receiver of tolls at the bridge at Four Mile Creek, and he will commence his duty to-morrow morning.

March 3

## BAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the BAKING BUSINESS at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. David Henderson, on Royal street, nearly opposite to Mr. McCall's nail factory, where he will keep a constant supply of BREAD and CAKES. He solicits a candid experiment of the public, and asks only for such share of patronage as his knowledge and attention shall entitle him to.

Regular customers may depend on being punctually supplied at their houses.

All favors will be thankfully received by

Nicholas Young.

March 11.

## Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of Duckett & Clagett being dissolved this day, by mutual consent, all those indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Jacob Duckett, and those having claims against the concern will render them for settlement.

JACOB DUCKETT.

HANNIBAL CLAGETT.

The business will be continued by

JACOB DUCKETT.

March 7

Charitable Marine Society Lottery:

Twenty second days drawing the wheel gained \$ 1,086

Former gain,

21,144

Total \$ 22,230

A few Tickets for sale at 12 dollars. Tickets in the Black River Lottery which begins drawing in April next given in exchange for prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery.

Present price of Black River Tickets 9 dollars.

Robert Gray.

Feb. 27.

## SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at his house on Washington-street, opposite Jacob Hoffman's sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine and Sewing Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces. Also, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

February 2.

## TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr. Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.

Executor of John Watts.

Jan. 2.

## JUST RECEIVED

By the Subscriber,

A good assortment of mens' fine and coarse Shoes.

Boys' do. do.

Womens' and girls' do. do.

Excellent Potatoes for seed or family use.

Sweet Oil in boxes or retail.

Cranberries.

Pickled Lobsters in kegs.

Limes, and Lime-Juice in bottles.

Tamarinds.

New-England Cider in barrels.

Thomas Patten.

March 1.

John Cardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.

Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Seal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Veneer, 200 tons Plaster Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January 1.

## Black River Lottery.

NO. 2

Authorised by an Act of the LEGISLATURE of the State of New York, for the purpose of OPENING CERTAIN ROADS.

## MANAGERS.—

THOMAS STORM, JOHN H. SICKELS, WM. HENDERSON, MATTHIAS B. TALMADGE, and JACOBUS VAN SCHOONHOVEN.

## SCHEME.

1 prize of \$30,000	is	\$30,000
1	20,000	20,000
2	10,000	20,000
2	5,000	10,000
2	2,000	4,000
5	1,000	5,000
11	500	5,500
40	200	8,000
100	100	10,000
150	50	7,500
400	20	8,000
10,300	10	103,000

11,014 Prizes.

21,986 Blanks.

231,000

33,000 Tickets—Less than two blanks to a prize.—Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing of the above prizes.

First drawn number 1st days drawing is entitled to \$1,000

do.	10th	do.	1,000
do.	15th	do.	2,000
do.	20th	do.	1,000
do.	25th	do.	5,000
do.	30th	do.	1,000
do.	35th	do.	10,000
do.	45th	do.	20,000

The managers will commence drawing in the city of N. York, on the second Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day until finished.—Tickets for sale at the subscribers Bookstore King-street, Alexandria.—Prize tickets in the present and late Baltimore Lotteries taken in exchange for Tickets in this, and all tickets sold as above examined free of expence.

Present price of Tickets \$8 50.

R. GRAY.

Feb. 6.

Greening Apples, Cranberries, Potatoes, and Cider barrels,

FOR SALE BY

John G. Ladd.

Rabbit-Skins.

I wish to purchase a quantity of the best Rabbit-Skins in fur.

John G. Ladd.

March 1.

## A NEW WORK.

For sale at ROBERT GRAY'S Bookstore, King-street Alexandria. The private life of WASHINGTON. By M. L. WEEMS.

Ci-devant Rector of Mount Vernon Parish, and, for fifteen years, the intimate friend of the grey-haired veterans of the last century who were the neighbors and companions of Washington.

Criticism by Judge Brackenridge, dated

CARLISLE, Jan. 19th, 1807.

Dear Sir,

I have read and read again your publication, the life of Washington; and you will not understand me as acknowledging it to be without defects, when I take notice only of its excellencies. These indeed are very great. You have combined, with great felicity, the useful and the pleasant: historical information and amusing anecdote. You have drawn from both urns, of tears and mirth. With sudden transition we have the pathetic and the comic, and both irresistible. Your style is always perspicuous, and occasionally noble; in flights of imagery and richness of expression, rising to the sublime. But the greatness of your book is, the morality of the sentiment. I do not know a better to be put into the hands of young persons to raise the mind to political and moral virtue. It ought to be introduced into all schools; and to be in every family. With regard to biographical merit, the delineation is such as to give a view of character, not on a parade-day, but independent of command or station. This is the painting which interests. It is that which makes a likeness; for a mere outline, wanting the expression, gives no physiognomy.

I am, with much esteem, yours,

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Liberal allowance to school-masters and country merchants.

## A NEW WORK.

### THE DROWN'D WIFE.

A faithful history of the beautiful Miss P. by Middleton, who after bestowing herself with a fortune of 4000 dollars on a young husband, Mr. Edward Finley, was drowned by him in the eighth week after marriage. With a number of very interesting incidents, and a fine Likeness of that unfortunate Lady.

By M. L. WEEMS,

Who was on the spot where Mr. Finley was executed, at Edgfield Court-house, South Carolina, April 27, 1804.

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